

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

No. 1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ORS

against

ARAKI, Sadao AND ORS

I, Roy Palmer BULCOCK, of Amity Point, Queensland and formerly 109313 F/O R P Bulcock, R.A.F. 153 M.U., now discharged, being duly sworn, make oath and state as follows: -

1. I was 109313 Flying Officer Roy Palmer Bulcock, R.A.F. 153 M.U., when I was captured by the Japanese Forces in Java on 8th March, 1942.
2. On 5th May, 1942 we moved to Jaar Market Camp at Sourabaya where we were accommodated in grass huts with mud floors. Rain came through the roof at all times. Sanitation consisted of holes in the ground which constantly overflowed and there would be about six inches of excreta to walk through before getting to these holes.
3. The food at this camp was quite inadequate and the health of the prisoners began to deteriorate. Dysentery was very bad and in addition there were many cases of beri beri and general vitaminosis. The Japanese gave us no medical supplies whatever.
4. The work consisted mainly of building anti-aircraft gun posts, filling in air-raid trenches, preparing aerodromes, making petrol dumps and store dumps, cleaning up buildings and oil refineries and moving large pipes. It was very heavy work and almost impossible for men in a weakened condition. We were beaten whenever we would not lift the weight. Working parties had to be made up to the required quota and sick men were forced to work.
5. On 5th September 1942 we moved to LYCEUM Camp where 2,400 men were crowded into a camp designed for 600 students. The work was similar to that in the previous camp, sanitation showed no improvement, and a dysentery outbreak caused 15 deaths in a short period. Corporal punishment was inflicted frequently for conduct such as whistling in the bathroom.
6. On 5th January 1943 we moved to JAAR MARKET Camp and the Japanese guards attacked us and bashed us more frequently than

ever. Bamboo poles and hardwood blocks were used to beat the prisoners. The Japanese were experts in not breaking bones. They caused the buttocks of the victims to swell. The prisoners were made to kneel down and they were then beaten on the soles of the feet or on the small of the back. At this time the practice of making prisoners bash one another was started. If they did not hit each other severely enough, the offenders were beaten into unconsciousness by as many as six guards.

7. In March 1943 we were forced to load bombs, petrol and light armoured vehicles on to ships marked with the Red Cross.

8. On 20th May 1943 we moved to CYCLE Camp, BATAVIA. At this camp I saw SONE, the Japanese Camp Commandant, bash a Dutch officer about half a dozen times on the face with a coil of heavy wire. The officer's face and eyes were injured. On another occasion a Dutchman named KRAJENLINCH was not quick enough in saluting a Japanese guard. The guard stood the Dutchman to attention and hit him with full force on the point of the chin. The victim was knocked unconscious and fell on the concrete floor. As a result of this, the Dutchman suffered concussion and died.

9. In November 1944 we moved to BANDONG. While at this camp seven Australians were beaten on the head by the Japanese guards with iron bars for failing to salute the guard room.

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief true in every particular.

Signed and Sworn by the)	
within named deponent at)	.../s/ R.P. Bulcock.....
Point Lookout this twenty)	
fifth day of September)	
1946.)	
Before me)	.../s/ O.H. Roberts.....
A Justice of the Peace.)	

極東國際軍事裁判所

第一號

米國側其他 對 荒木貞夫其他

私、一ロイイ・バルマー・ブルコックへ、住所
クイーンズランド、アミテイー・ポイント、元英
國空軍M・U一五三飛行將校第一〇九三一三號R
・P・ブルコック、目下退役宣誓シテ左ノ通り陳
述ス。

一、一九四二年三月八日爪哇ニ於テ日本軍ニ捕
獲サレタ時私ハ英國空軍M・U一五三第一
〇九三一三號ロイイ・バルマー・ブルコッ
ク飛行將校デアッタ。

二、一九四二年五月五日我々ハ、スラバヤノ「
ジャーマーケット」收容所ニ移サレタ、其
處デハ我々ハ泥ノ床ノ草葺小屋ニ宿泊サレ
ラレタ。雨ハ始終屋根カラ洩ッタ。衛生施
設ハ地中ニ穿ッタ穴デ其レハ絶ヘズ溢レテ
此穴ニ通スルニハ約六吋モアル排泄物ヲ通
ツテ歩イテ行ッタ。

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

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2.

三、此收容所ノ食物ハ甚ダ不充分デ俘虜ノ健康
ヘ悪化シ始メタ。赤痢ヘ非常ニ悪性テ之ニ
加フルニ脚氣ト一般ヴァイタミシ缺乏症ノ多
數ノ患者ガアツタ。日本軍ヘ我々ニ何等ノ
治療品ヲ與ヘナカツタ。

四、仕事ヘ主トシテ高射砲陣地ノ築城、防空壕
ノ構築飛行場ノ設置、ガソリン集積所、及
貯蔵品集積所ノ構築建物及精油所ノ掃除及
大型パイプノ移動デアツタ。非常ナ重労働
デ弱ツタ状態ニアル人々ニハ殆ンド不可能
デアツタ。重イ物ヲ持上ゲルコトガ出来ナ
カツタ。場合何時モ殴ラレタ。労働班ヘ要求
サレタ人員ヲ滿サネベナラナカツタノデ病
人モ働クコトヲ強要サレタ。

五、一九四二年九月五日我々ヘ「ライセアム」
收容所ニ移サレタ、其處デヘ六百名ノ學生
ヲ容レル様ニ設計サレタ收容所ノ中ニ二千
四百名ノ人員ガ詰込マレタ。仕事ヘ前ノ收
容所ニ於ケルモノト同様デアツタ衛生施設
ヘ少シモ良クナツテ居ラズ而シテ赤痢ノ發
生ヘ短期間ニ十五名ノ死者ヲ出シタ。浴室
デ口笛ヲ吹ク様ナ行爲ニ對シテモ屢々体刑
ガ課セラレタ。

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六、一九四三年一月五日ニ我々へ「ジャーマ
「ケット」收容所ニ移サレ、日本軍衛兵ガ
我々ヲ襲ヒ以前ニ増シテ一層度々我々ヲ強
打シタ。竹竿ト木ノ棍棒ガ俘虜ヲ打ツノ
ニ用ヒラレタ。日本兵ハ骨ヲ挫カヌ様ニ打
ツ熟練者デアツタ。彼等ハ被害者ノ臂^{うで}眼ヲ
シタ。俘虜ハ膝ヲ屈セラレ其レカラ足ノ裏
又ハ弱腰ノ部分ヲ打タレタ。此時俘虜同士
カ互ヲ打ツ常習的行爲ガ開始サレタ。彼等
ガ御互ニ充分酷ク打タナイト犯則者ハ六名
ニモ上ル衛兵等ニ氣絶スル迄打タレタ。

七、一九四三年三月ニ我々ハ赤十字ノ印ヲ附ケ
タ船ニ爆弾、燃料及ビ輕装甲車ノ積込ヲ強
制サレタ。

八、一九四三年五月二十日我々ハ「バタヴィア
ノ「サイクル」收容所ニ移ツタ。此收容所
デ私ハ日本人收容所長「ソネ」ガ和蘭ノ將
校ヲ一本ノ太イ針金デ顔面ヲ約六度モ打ツ
ノヲ見タ。其將校ノ顔ト眼ガ傷ツイタ。他
ノ或ル場合、「クラジエンリンク」ト云フ
名前ノ和蘭兵ガ日本軍衛兵ニ敬禮スルノガ
遅レタ。衛兵ハ和蘭兵ヲ不動ノ姿勢ニ直立

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サセ彼ノ頭尖端ヲ全力デ擲ツタ。被害者ハ
墜タレテ氣絶シ、コンクリートノ床ニ倒レ
タ。此結果トシテ其和蘭兵ハ腦震盪ヲ起シ
テ死亡シタ。

九、一九四四年十一月ニ我々ハ、バンドンニ移
ツタ。此收容所ニ居ル間ニ七名ノ澳洲兵ガ
敬禮シナカッタノデ日本軍衛兵ニ棒ヲ以
テ頭部ヲ打タレタ。

私ハ此私ノ供述書ノ内容ガ私ノ知ツテ居ル且信ズ
ル限リニ於テ詳細ノ點マデ眞實デアルコトヲ誓言
スル。

一九四六年九月二十五日 ポイント・ルックアウトニ於テ

證言者ニヨリ署名サレ宣誓サレリ。

R・P・ブルコック / 署名 /

治安判事ノ面前ニ於テ

O・H・ロバーツ JR / 署名 /